

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1801.

[No. 280.

IN consequence of the intended removal to Norfolk of the person now employed to deliver the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER to its patrons, we shall be under the necessity of employing another after the middle of next month—a sober steady man will meet with good encouragement on application to the Printers.

Sept. 27.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hds. and bls.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags,

Raisins in boxes,

Soap in do.

Tobacco in kegs,

Starch in bls.

A quantity of Stone Ware, &c.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Consisting of

German and Irish Linens,

Holland Linens,

White Rolls, Hessian,

Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,

Kerseymeres, Forest Cloths,

Broadcloths, Baizes,

Calicoes, Checks,

Pocket Hankerchiefs, Shawls,

Perfians, Gloves,

Sewing Silks and Threads,

Tapes, Silk Hoxe, &c. &c.

Likewise—without reserve—

Two bales of INDIA Goods,

maged,

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 2. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY, ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hds and bls.

Molasses in hds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

and formerly afforted,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales—on a credit.

Also,

variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,

Flannels and Planes,

Carpets and Carpeting.

Irish and German Linens,

Worsted and cotton Stockings,

Calicoes and Ginghams,

A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand-

chiefs and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Hats,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Oct. 22. Vendue Master.

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

are for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax Streets, formerly occupied by

W. & J. NEWTON and CO. a general at-

tment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hoe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per Ship Orion from Liverpool, and Ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale, A quantity of German linens, Hardware from Birmingham, Earthen ware in crates, Brown sugar in hds. and bls. Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Aligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand, A large quantity of ISLE OF MAY and TURKS ISLAND

SALT, suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Sept. 15. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT, and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE, At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags, Hyson, fouchong and bohea tea by the chest,

Cattail and white soap in boxes, 45 boxes segars of an excellent quality, Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel, Cod fish by the box, Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each, Fifty barrels and 50 hds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box, Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale, A few bales of gurrah and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney, King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—Who will give Cash for

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19. d

COTTON & STEWART

Have received, a large and general ASSORTMENT of BOOKS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, half pref'd, Ed. Knobell's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cutler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. G. Allen's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Peter, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Lady's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Coffigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damerger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOV. 8.

The Armenian, 3 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Arlbin and Dimbyne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myles of Udalphi, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghoul Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emma de Varmont, Oskindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edeltrida, 4 vols. Count de Hochnern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelius Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, hy Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Plasters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

COUNTRY SHAKERS supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE; Coarse and fine salt,

Russia laceting and Duck, West India and N. E. rum, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,

Hyson, hyfonkin, 1 Teas of the best quasson and bohea } lity,

A few casks Madeira wine,

Do, bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,

7 by 9 window glas,

Soap, cheese and thad,

Men and womens' shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,

Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,

1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quills,

Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glass ware,

Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

Just from Norfolk.

The Subscriber has for sale at his Store Prince street,

Fresh lemons by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Best English Chees,

Rhode-Island Apples, by the barrel or retail,

Excellent Cranberries,

China Oranges,

Some pickled Lobsters in jars, &c. &c.

ABEL WILLIS.

Oct. 23.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE history of the Grecian Republics abounds with instances of public ingratitude, and of the triumph of villainous intrigue, over the wisest and best of their rulers.

Miltiades, the brave general of the Athenians, and the saviour of Athens, who with only ten thousand men, repulsed an invading army of an hundred thousand, under Darius Hydaspis king of Persia, was a victim to the ingratitude and perfidy of the people, whom he had saved from slavery and ruin. Vilely traduced, and maliciously accused by men who envied his greatness and sought his destruction, he was condemned by the voice of the people and being fined in a larger sum than he was able to pay, was ignominiously thrown into prison, where he lived and died forgotten. After the death of Miltiades, the chief management of public affairs devolved upon Aristides, and Themistocles. The former by his long tried integrity, and uniformly virtuous life, had obtained the name of "the just," while the latter was a crafty intriguing man, who caressed the people, and poured his subtle flatteries into their itching ears; and his art prevailed over the other's honesty.—This flatterer, this base intriguer, became the favorite, while the honest patriot, the brave general, the irreproachable statesman Aristides, was driven into banishment by the public voice.

Nextly Cimon, who added glory to his country, not only by his noble actions, but by a sweet and gentle temper, as well as inflexible probity, shared the same fate.

Traduced and supplanted by the cunning, dissipated, unprincipled Pericles, who sought to obtain his offices and his honors, he was driven from the country to which he had been the greatest ornament, and was forced to consume his days in exile. So it was that polished Athens rewarded some of her bravest heroes, her wisest legislators, and her purest patriots. Yes, the Athenians, the most polite, the most sentimental, the most ingenious people in arts amongst all the human race, were duped by crafty demagogues, and had base ingratitude enough to repute their most wise, faithful and deserving rulers with a prison and exile!

These instances might be enlarged upon and many others, equally pertinent, might be adduced from profane or common history; but, for reasons already mentioned in some of the former numbers, I chuse to draw my examples, or historical facts, chiefly from the Bible.

As Washington, Greene, Lincoln, Putnam, and others left their farms to lead the American revolutionary army; so Gideon, a respectable young farmer, was called to lead the army of Israel, while he was threshing wheat. The condition of that nation, by reason of an invading enemy, was extremely distressing. The Midianites and Amalekites, like grasshoppers for multitude, overspread their land, reaped their harvests, and rioted upon the fruits of their labors; in the meantime, the wretched Hebrews, in order to save themselves from death or from a captivity, which would have been even worse, were fain to flee to the mountains, and to hide themselves in dens and caves of the earth—and then it was that the young farmer received a commission from the Supreme Court of Heaven. The angel of the Lord appeared unto Gideon, while he was threshing wheat to hide it from the Midianites, and informed him that he was designated to deliver Israel.—Scarcely could the modest youth credit what he heard; and with an amiable self-diffidence he replied, "O my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? Behold my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house."—Mark the modesty of the young man!—How different from those *bastard patriots*, who trumpet their own praises, scramble for promotion, and impudently thrust themselves into offices, to which neither their talents nor their services have given them the least shadow of claim!

The sacred historian remarks, "The Lord looked upon Gideon." It was a look of approbation. He approved his virtue modesty, and said to him, "Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites." Gideon bowed to the will of Heaven, accepted his commission, embarked in his country's cause with a noble ardor, and with a hand full of men, he drove out those of the enemy that had sharpened his sword, and in a manner chastised and broke the pow-

er of the invading nations, that during forty years after, they never presumed to renew their encroachments and depredations. The fugitive Hebrews came back out of their hiding places, retook possession of their houses, and "sat under their vines and fig-trees, without any to hurt or make them afraid." And at the period of their deliverance, and of the restoration of their property and privileges, they would almost have plucked out their own eyes and given them to Gideon. They even carried the demonstrations of their gratitude to a very dangerous extremity, for they offered to change the nature of their free government, and to make their general and deliverer an hereditary monarch. "The men of Israel said unto Gideon, rule thou over us, both thou and thy son and thy son's son also; for thou hast delivered us from the hand of Midian." The multitude, governed by the present impulse are commonly hasty and rash in their resolves. In the present instance, at the moment of their enthusiasm, they were ready to throw themselves at the feet of their deliverer, and to surrender their unalienable rights and privileges to his absolute disposal; and but for the integrity and pure patriotism of the noble hearted farmer, he might have bound a yoke of iron upon their tame and submissive necks. The patriotic Gideon refused the offer of an hereditary throne, and said to the people, "I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you."

This paroxysm of gratitude in the people was soon over, and the family of the venerable general was required in such a manner, as most excite sentiments of horror in the mind of every reader.

The sacred writer having remarked the ingratitude of the children of Israel to their God, proceeded to say, "neither shewed they kindness to the house of Jerubbaal," namely Gideon, according to all the goodness which he had shewed unto Israel.—This is seen in the sequel. After the decease of the venerable old general, Abimelech, the son of a concubine, who was as intriguing as Maret or Robespierre, addressed the people with a smooth flattering tongue, and like Absalom stole their hearts. "Remember, said the fly scoundrel, that I am your bone and your flesh." The sacred history adds, "Their hearts were inclined to follow Abimelech." And so it has been in all ages, the hearts of the infatuated multitude have been inclined to follow those crafty demagogues who, to answer their own selfish purposes, have caressed and flattered them. Abimelech having won the people, proceeded, as the history informs us, to hire a set of "wain and light persons," for his attendants; that is, men without principles and without morals.

With this banditti, the monster, in order to remove all such as might rival him in the government, went and slew upon one stone the sons of Gideon, being seventy persons. My God! seventy brethren, murdered in one day and upon one stone! All of them the children of a father to whom the nation owed its liberties. Unhappy young men! your father's merit was your destruction. If he had never left his threshing floor to serve and save his country, you might have lived in a happy obscurity and died in peace. But what were the feelings of the people, when they were informed of these most horrid murders? Did indignation fire their breasts at the massacre of the family of Gideon, the father and saviour of their country? Did they pursue the murderer, and avenge the cry of innocent blood by his death? No, they let him live. Did they drive him into banishment? No, he was suffered to remain in the bosom of his country. Well then every native Israelite beheld him with horror, and avoided his company. No such thing; but a very different scene presents. The very next account after the massacre of Gideon's sons, is this, "The people gathered together and made Abimelech King!!!—Yes, that accursed assassin, who in cool blood murdered the numerous progeny of their best benefactor, their political saviour, they voluntarily made their king! By the pillar of Sehem the blood-reckoning monster stood to receive regal dignity and there they shouted, "God save king Abimelech!"—Long live the man of the people!"—He loves us, he has told, that he is our bone and our flesh."

HISTORICUS.

The Subcriber will take a young man of good character to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

By Last Night's Mail.

CHARLESTON, October 21.

The ship *Two Friends*, capt. M'Neal, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Hamburg, left from Cowes, in 32 days. London papers to the 15th September, have been received by this arrival. They add but little to our former stock of intelligence. The last paper's state, that Mr. Addington had resigned his situation as prime minister, & that Mr. Pitt was again to assume the reins of government.

The *Susannah*, Pennger, from hence, has arrived at Cowes—the *Wade Hampton* had sailed for this port; and the *Columbus*, Cheesborough, was to sail about the 20th of September.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

We are happy to hear, that Mr. Fox, yielding to the wishes of his friends, has resolved to attend Parliament in future, as constantly as he did before his illness.—There never was a period which called more loudly for the exercise of his great abilities.

The intelligence we stated on Monday is daily confirmed. The duke of York is at Portsmouth inspecting the fortifications, assisted by able officers; and he will make the circuit of the coast as far as Norfolk, for this purpose. By a letter from Brighton, we find he is expected at that place in a day or two. A camp is forming there of ten thousand men; and some of the guards have arrived at the appointed spot. To begin forming a camp at this season of the year, is an explicit declaration that ministers have recently seen new cause to apprehend an attack upon our coasts by the enemy. This new cause, we believe, consists not only of the menaces and preparations of the French, but the almost certain and speedy rupture of the negotiations. The duke of York will order new means of defence on every part of the coast which may be thought the most vulnerable, and his attention will be particularly directed to Sussex, which we long since stated ministers apprehend to be the real object of the enemy, if they actually design invasion. Of this there can be no doubt, as far as preparations and menaces go.

The bustle in all their ports the nearest to London, the marching of troops and artillery to the coasts; these movements have been repeatedly stated; and in the Paris journals to the 7th, which we received yesterday [we find a circular letter of very great importance from the maritime prefect, at Angers, to the sub-prefects. It is there announced, that "the French soldiers having obtained peace on the continent by conquest, it remains for the French seamen to obtain peace on the seas by conquest likewise. The task of the soldiers is fulfilled; that of the sailors is beginning—the moment approaches—armaments are ordered in all the ports of the republic, and all the seamen are to be put in requisition." This letter has not been officially published by the French government, which, so far from being tentative respecting the preparations against Britain, conducts them with the greatest secrecy.

The French papers are nearly silent on the subject, and the best intelligence we obtain is from the Hamburg paper, sent to us by a private correspondent at Brussels. In addition to this letter of the maritime prefect, we find that admiral Winter is strictly ordered to sail the moment the equinoctial gales drive the English fleet from the coast of Holland. He is desired to join the flotilla, "the advanced guard," under admiral Latouche, at Boulogne. If these circumstances do not induce ministers to take every precaution, they will be as criminal as those who avert "the alarm of invasion" as all a ministerial humbug.

On Monday, we not only stated the departure of the Guards, and of the duke of York to review the coasts, but that the negotiation had approached an important crisis, and that something decisive in it was to be immediately done at Weymouth. Mr. Addington left town for that place, soon after the important conference at the duke of York's on Friday, at which the rupture of the negotiations was not only foreseen, but the resolution taken of increasing our means of defence, in consequence of private information.—Mr. Addington returns this day. What the steps are, which have been taken in respect to the treaty we do not know; but it is reported by well informed persons, that ministers having about a fortnight ago made certain propositions to Buonaparte, in the form of an ultimatum, with the design of pressuring him to a decision

and to bring about an open and regular treaty, he has demanded the restitution of most of the colonies of the allies of France, as a preliminary to a negotiation.—Upon this, it was on Friday resolved, at the conference at York house, to prepare against invasion, and to send Mr. Addington to the king, with a view of taking some important step. Perhaps the negotiation will be broken off, and something published immediately; but it is more in the character of the present ministers to send couriers to Paris; and the farce may still be kept up till nearly the meeting of parliament, as the denouement will then have a much more servicable effect on the public.

Two mails arrived yesterday all that were due from Hamburg. With them came Mr. Vick, with dispatches from Vienna, and a messenger from St. Petersburg, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between this country and Russia. From the foreign journals we learn, however, that this treaty is not much liked by Sweden, and still less by Denmark. This is said, detains Duroc at St. Petersburg. France takes an active interest in the subject, and the interchange of messengers is very frequent. The emperor of Russia is said to have deterred the French from landing troops in European Turkey. The report of Menou having surrendered is certainly untrue; equally so is the news of a fall from Alexandria, in which the French lost 700 men. This last intelligence comes from Malta the 11th of July; now we have advices from Egypt itself as late, which takes no notice of so great success as the capture of seven hundred of the troops at Alexandria.—The French soldiers arrived at Malta, cannot have belonged to Bellard's army, no part of which could have left Egypt so early as the 11th of July, the day on which these troops reached Malta. Two thousand Swiss and Condean troops have arrived at Malta, on their way to Egypt, and 3000 English have lately passed by from the Western Seas for the same place. Several small vessels seem to get into Alexandria, which by the best accounts, may hold out a considerable time.

September 12.

A second and more considerable division of Lord Nelson's force sailed from the Downs for Boulogne on Thursday. It consisted of the *York*, of 64, and *Iris*, of 50 guns, with several other ships of war. His lordship, on Wednesday received intelligence by one of our armed vessels, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbour to Bologne roads, the wind having abated. Hence a suspicion arises of their design to put to sea. By our Margate letter, it appears the small ships of war in the roads there have been put in motion, to join Lord Nelson in the Downs, no doubt; and it is said his lordship will himself put to sea, to prevent the movements of the enemy, who, it is believed, will attempt to bring the fleet of gun boats that is in Calais out of that place to Bologne. Notwithstanding recent events, the parties will again come to blows, if the French again come within their reach.

The Paris journals to the 9th, which we received yesterday, confirm the former intelligence of the Chapter of Munster having postponed the election of a Bishop at the instance of the king of Prussia.—No doubt can be entertained of the fate of that Bishopric. Prussia must have taken so decided a line of conduct in consequence of the support of France. In return she is suspected of a wish to revive the armed neutrality of the North, or at least to embroil Great Britain on the subject. The Emperor Alexander has solicited Prussia in vain to accede to the convention of the 17th June. Sweden is dissatisfied with it, and Denmark withdraws her approbation. It is not unlikely that a new storm may arise out of these elements. Prussia will be desirous of diminishing the power of the court of Petersburg, by giving over to her interest, and placing at her devotion, the kings of Denmark and Sweden, as she has been to curtail that of Austria in the German Empire.

The funds again fell yesterday. No man entertains any hopes of the negotiation. Indeed some report that it is on the eve of breaking off. With such a combination of unfavorable circumstances, as an approaching rupture of the treaty, daily threats of invasion, and the certainty of an enormous loan, the funds must tumble at a rapid rate.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

By this Day's Mail.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) October 13.
Late on Tuesday evening H. M. sloop
of war Pheasant, of 18 guns, capt. Ca-
rew, returned here from a cruise in Bolton
Bay.

Capt. Carew has been indefatigably en-
gaged for more than four months past, in
watching the motions of the French cor-
vette Berceau, and attempting, tho' in
vain, to bring her to an action. On the
20th ult. taking advantage of a dark
night, and a heavy breeze, the Frenchman
slept out of the harbour with the greatest
secrecy, and ran away over Nantucket
shoals.

The Berceau is a very fine ship, mount-
ing 26 nine pounders, and having upwards
of 300 men on board.

Last Tuesday arrived here from Liver-
pool, the ship Matilda, capt. Wilke.—
The Matilda left Liverpool the 18th of
August, and nothing material occurred
till Wednesday, the 23d of September,
when they were in lat. 49° 0' N. long.
45° 15' W. at 9 A. M. they encountered
a sudden squall from N. accompanied with
rain and hail, which obliged them to lie
before the wind all night under a close
reefed main top-sail. At 7 A. M. a heavy
sea broke in, over the stern, which stowed
in the quarter deck, from the taffet to
the mizen mast and carried away the jolly
boat, her coop, binnacle, quarter boars,
broke the tiller and most of the stanchions
on the starboard side—3 men were washed
overboard from the helm, one of which
got on board again. The sea which stowed
in the quarter deck filled the ship between
decks with water, so as to unfrown the wa-
ter casks in the forecastle. Supposing the
ship to be sinking, capt. Wilke first ob-
ject was to clear the long-boat. Both
pumps were then rigged, and after work-
ing them 14 hours, they began to suck.
The starboard guns were thrown over-
board, and finding the ship to heel much
to starboard, a number of hands were em-
ployed for several hours in heaving the
salt overboard.

The sea which stowed the quarter deck,
broke down all the flat rooms, close ca-
bins, chests, trunks, tables, &c. All the
ships provisions were destroyed except
beef, pork, two baskets of potatoes and
some cheese.... This obliged them to go
to an allowance of 3 potatoes a man per
day. After 24 hours, the extreme vio-
lence of the gale abated, and on the 27th
Capt. Wilke repaired a compass so as to
steer by it. The 1st of October, spoke
the schr Success, Dinsmore, of Marble-
head, who humanely supplied them with
bread, flour, tea, sugar, rum and fire-
wood; this supply rendered their situati-
on comfortable, till their arrival here on
the 6th instant.

Distressing as the state of Capt. Wilke
and his ship's company must appear from
this short narrative, those who examine
the ship will find that it conveys but a
very faint description of their perilous situ-
ation and providential deliverance.

Sunday arrived, the armed ship Gener-
al Bowyer, from a cruise; the same day
arrived the schr Nancy from Philadel-
phia bound to Havana, with naval stores,
prize to the General Bowyer.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Trelawney,
Duck, from Norfolk, V. bound to Li-
verpool, having met some damage at sea,
put into this port.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

Arrived, ship Nancy, —, Isle of
May; schr Sincerity, Toulen, Porto-
Rico; sloop —, —, Halifax.

The brig Morning Star, Hobson, ar-
rived at Malaga from this port in 30
days.— The schr Nancy, Parker, ar-
rived at Surinam in 94 days.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

Josua Humphreys, Esq. Naval Archi-
tect for the United States, in this city,
has been removed. We understand, how-
ever, that no successor will be appointed
as it is the pleasure of the President
to abolish the office.

We understand, that Mr. Newman, an
able and upright Clerk in the War-Office,
is removed, and Prefly Carr Lane, of this
date, appointed in his place.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

A letter from Lima, received in this
city, mentions the arrival there, on the
5th of June, left, of the American brig
Polly.

November 1.

There are now lying in the port of

Baltimore, 34 ships, 2 barges, 27 brigs,
35 schooners, and 6 sloops, exclusive of
coasters.

Arrived, barque Galen, Parker, from
Lymington.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The Secretary of the Navy has dismiss-
ed certain agents of his department, that
have resided at the ports of Norfolk, Phi-
ladelphia, New-York and Portsmouth, and
he has abolished the offices that have
been held by them.

Nat. In.

Mr. John Appleton, the official bearer
of the ratified treaty between the United
States and France, arrived at Boston on
Friday last, in the brig Reward, from Dieppe.

"We have seen a letter from Cron-
stadt, Russia, dated August 25th, which
mentions, that active preparations for war
were making at that port; and that the
emperor had prohibited the exportation
of timber, deals, &c. to England. In a
London paper of Sept. 1, we find the fol-
lowing article, which may serve as expla-
natory of the above:

A letter from Petersburg, dated July
23, says—"The admiralty have not yet
come to any determination relative to the
Deal business; and although several ships
are waiting, we have not yet been able to
obtain permission to load off the quantity
remaining from last year, even with an al-
lowance to them of one fifth part."

Boston Centinel.

PHENOMENON.

On Friday the 16th between the hours
of eight and nine, a Meteor was observed
about 60 or 70 degrees above the horizon.
The bearing, at its first appearance, was
nearly north, and resemblance, that of a
luminous ball, of the size of a man's hat;
some say much larger. It moved with
great velocity to the westward, gradually
diminishing in size till it vanished, leaving
a brilliant and spangled or starry train,
which continued for about two minutes.
Though the moon shone very bright, the
splendor of the meteor is said, by those
who observed it, to have surpassed the
light of the moon.

Portland Gaz.

The same was observed about the same
time at Salem; and corresponded with the
above account.

Citizen Laboubee the younger, of Bor-
deaux, in a letter inserted in one of the
French Journals, disputes the claim of the
English to the invention of the Vaccine
Inoculation. From the inquiries he has
made he attributes that honor to M. Bo-
niol, a physician at Bourdeaux, who pub-
lished, in 1789, a treatise "upon the
epizootic disorder of cattle, and the means of
preserving them from it."

Several sheets of Sheet-Copper produced
at the manufactory of Col. Paul Revere
and Son, at Stoughton, are lodged at the
Insurance Offices in Boston. At a very
great expence those ingenious gentlemen
have erected works, where copper for
sheathing ships, cold rolled, is produced;
which has been pronounced by the best
judges, equal to any manufactured in G.
Britain. The frigate Boston was bolted
and spiked, with bolts and spikes from
this manufactory, cold planished, from
malleable copper, and equal to European.
Every friend to the manufactures of the
United States must be pleased with this
information.

Centinel.

A Jamaica paper of the 12th ultimo,
has the following article:

"During the last cruise of his britannic
majesty's ship Bourdelais, on the coast of
Porto Rico, a Spaniard came on board,
begging protection, as he had that morn-
ing murdered his officer. Captain Manby,
with indignation, heard his story, and im-
mediately had him tied hand and foot. Capt.
M. then proceeded to the bay of Aquadilla,
and sent his first lieutenant on shore to the
governor with the assassin, and this la-
conic epistle:

"Sir,

"The British colours disdain to protect
a murderer. I send you one, and hope he
will meet the fate he merits.

I am, &c.

THOMAS MANBY,
Captain of his britannic majesty's
ship Bourdelais."

The governor was so pleased with this

act of British generosity, that he returned
an answer teeming with admiration of cap-
tain Manby's conduct, and sent him a
large supply of fruit and vegetables."

A writer in the Sciota Gazette esti-
mates the revenue of the North Western
Territory for the present year at 20,000
dollars, and infers that the Territory is
able to support a state government and
ought to be emancipated from a system not
calculated to promote its prosperity.

COMMUNICATED.

A recipe for the Yellow Water in Horses.

One pint of vinegar, one do. of water,
one gill of Honey, 10 or 12 cloves Garlic,
to steep together 12 or 15 hours and then
drench and stable the horse; and the first
water you give let it be blood warm, and
feed lightly for a few days. Bleed in the
thigh vein, take about one quart the first
time and continue it for several days.

Fredericksburg pap.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following account of the various
publications in the world, is given in a
German Paper: "There is but one paper
published in Portugal, and that only ap-
pears three times a week; it is conducted
by a German, who takes care to exclude
only the French news, while he admits
those of Madrid, Hamburg, and London.
In China, there is only one Gazette a
week, but it is a folio volume; it contains
no foreign news, but merely the history of
the events in the country. There is no
joking in it about truth, for in 1726, one
of the writers having thought proper to
insert some false intelligence, &c. &c. was
condemned to lose his head. The Em-
peror himself sometimes contributes to this
paper. In 1798 the present emperor in-
serted a Funeral Oration, which he com-
posed upon his predecessor. It is a singu-
lar circumstance that some accounts once
appeared in it, which it was thought in-
proper to make known. The particular
number was immediately suppressed, and
the people were forbid ever to speak of it
in future.

There is a paper published in the Per-
ian language at Delhi, the capital of the
Great Mogul. Some curious persons have
preferred copies of the paper of the 18th
February, 1798, which is five French ells
in length. The intelligent contained in
it is of the most absurd nature, such as
that "the men who had the care of the ox-
en and horses, have taken leave of his
highness the Great Mogul for want of
payment, and have sent their cattle to pas-
ture," &c. &c. The English, who ought
to love a paper so many yards in length,
have, however, instituted another in the
East Indies.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

LEIBNITZ, the celebrated philoso-
pher, was born at Leipzic, in Germany,
in the year 1646. After being one of
the most eminent men of his age, he died
1716. He is well known as the antagon-
ist of Dr. Samuel Clarke, and as disput-
ing with Newton the invention of fluxions.
The following animated sketch of
his literary life comes from the pen of
Mr. Gibbon, in his Antiquities of the
House of Brunswick.

"The genius and studies of Leibnitz
have ranked his name with the first phi-
losophic names of his age and country;
but his reputation, perhaps, would be more
pure and permanent, if he had not ambi-
tiously grasped the whole circle of human
science. As a Theologian, he successively
contended with the sceptics, who be-
lieve too little, and with the papists, who be-
lieve otherwise than is inculcated by the
Lutheran confession of Augsburg.

"The Metaphysician expatiated in fields
of air; his pre-established harmony of the
soul and body might have provoked the
jealousy of Plato; and his optimism, the
best of all possible worlds, seems an idea
too vast for a mortal mind. He was a
Physician in the large and genuine sense of
the word; like his brethren, he amused
himself with creating a globe; and his
Protogenia, or primitive earth, has not been
useless to the last hypothesis of Buffon,
which prefers the agency of fire to that of
water. I am not worthy to praise the
Mathematician; but his name is mingled
in all the problems and discoveries of the
times; the masters of the art were his ri-
vals or disciples; and if he borrowed from
Sir Isaac Newton the sublime method of
fluxions, Leibnitz was at least the Prom-
etheus who imparted to mankind the sacred
fire which he had stolen from the Gods.

His curiosity extended to every branch
of chemistry, mechanics and the arts; and
the thirst of knowledge was always accom-
panied by the spirit of improvement.
The vigor of his youth had been exercised
in the schools of jurisprudence; and while he taught, he was ambitious to re-
form, the laws of nature and nations, of
Rome and Germany. The annals of
Brunswick, of the empire, of the ancient
and modern world, were present to the
mind of the historian; and he could turn
from the solution of a problem to the dos-
ty parchments and barbarous ryle of the
records of the middle age. His genius
was more nobly directed to investigate
the origin of languages and nations; nor
could he assume the character of a grammarian,
without forming the project of an
universal idiom and alphabet. These va-
rious studies were often interrupted by the
occasional politics of the times; and his
pen was always ready in the cause of the
princes and patrons to whose service he
was attached. Many hours were consumed
in a learned correspondence with all
Europe; and the philosopher amused his
leisure in the composition of French and
Latin poetry.

Such an example may display the extent
and powers of the human understanding,
but even his powers were dissipated by
the multiplicity of his pursuits. He tem-
pted more than he could finish; he de-
signed more than he could execute; his ima-
gination was too easily satisfied with a
bold and rapid glance on the subject he was
not impatient to leave; and Leibnitz may
be compared to those heroes, whose em-
pire has been lost in the ambition of uni-
versal conquest."

Mrs. COOKE

Returns grateful and warm acknowledg-
ments to the Inhabitants of Alexan-
dria, for the flattering and liberal patronage
she has experienced since her arrival,
and hopes by unremitting care and attention
to her pupils, in some measure to mer-
it a continuance of their confidence. For
the further accommodation of the young
ladies of Alexandria, Mrs. Cooke will
on Monday next, open an

Embroidery School.

separately, for those young ladies who
having attained other branches of educati-
on, may wish to acquire that useful and
truly elegant accomplishment.—Mrs.
Cooke having received a well chosen sup-
ply of Silks, Chineals, &c. from London,
can afford every assistance necessary to her
pupils.

Nov. 3.

e031

Clock and Watch Making.

ADAM LYNN

Respectfully informs the public, that he
has commenced the CLOCK and WATCH
MAKING, in addition to the

Jewelry Business.

He has laid in a large assortment of the
best materials in that line, and is deter-
mined no exertion shall be wanting to give
general satisfaction to those who may fa-
vor him with their commands.

He also informs those persons who left
Watches with Mr. Jasiah Coryton, late
of this town, that they may have them
again on application to him.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Gold, Silver & Plated Wares

for sale as usual.

Nov. 3.

e02w

Thomas & John Wright,
King street, second door from Royal street,
HAVE IMPORTED,
by the Prosperity, via Philadelphia, and
Six Sisters, Baltimore,

Irish Linens,

Scotch and Irish muslins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worsted and cotton hosefry,
Black linen and bow strings, for hats
ters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, they offer for sale
on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Nov. 3

eo

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a Grey Mare,
switch tail and a small black spot on each
ear, about 13½ hands high, branded on
the near shoulder thus, I A. Whoever
will bring said mare to me, near Four
Mile Run, shall have a reward of FIVE
DOLLARS. PETER VEITCH.

No. 2.

e031

Robert & John Gray

Beg leave to return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced during the period they have been in business—Relying with confidence on a continuance of favor, they now offer for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Volumes of useful & entertaining Books,

of which the following are a part:

I. A. W.

Laws of the United States complete, including those of the last session of Congress; Gibert's Law of Evidence; Park on Insurance; Cooper's Bankrupt Law; Remonstrance on Equity; Powell on Contracts; Pleader's Assistant; Perkins's Conveyances; Kyd on Exchange; Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes by Chisholm; Conductor Generalis; Confusions of the United States; American Clerk's Magazine; Vattel's Law of Nations, &c.

MEDICINE.

Motherby's Medical Dictionary; Cullen's Metamorphosis Medicina; Cullen's Practice of Physic; Edinburgh New Dispensatory; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Hunter on the Blood; Bell on the Venereal; Rush's Medical Enquiry; Monroe's System of Anatomy; Darwin's Zoonomia; Jackson on the Fevers of the West-Indies; Caldwell's Memoirs, &c.

DIVINITY.

Pelio and quarto family Bibles; Davis's Sermons; Blair's Sermons; Fothergill's Sermons; Melville; Hervey's Meditations; Wallin's Lectures on Primitive Christianity; Dodd on Death; Beauties of Hervey; Beauties of Nature; Fordyce's Sermons to Young Men; Do. to Young Women; Pike's Cases of Conscience; Common Prayer Books, (Morocco, gilt) Watts's Miscellanies; Young's Night Thoughts; Williford's Advice; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; John Newton's Works; Do. Olney Hymns, &c.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Cary's edition of Guthrie's Geography, with a folio Atlas; Guthrie's Grammar, 8th edition, corrected and enlarged; Moore's Geography; Do. abridged; Do. Gazetteer; New Universal Gazetteer; Gibson's Surveying; Simpson's Euclid; Mai's Book-keeping; Furgason's Astronomy; Moore's Navigation, 14th Lon. edit. Blunt's New Practical Navigator, 2d edit. American Coast Pilot; Adams on the Globes, &c.

EDUCATION and SCHOOL BOOKS.

Edgeworth on Education; Man of Education; Elements of Polite Education; Moore on Education; Dyche's, Bailey's, Sheridan's, Johnson's and Burke's Dictionaries; Scott's Letters; Murray's English Reader; Do. Sequel to the English Reader; Columbian Orator; Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor; Fraser's Assistant; Schoolmaster's Assistant; Fisher's Companion; Murray's, Webster's, Harrington's, Ath's, and Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Webster's, Pearce's, Dilworth's, Rational and Universal Spelling Books; Child's Guide and Instructor; School Bibles and Testaments, &c. &c. &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the Latin Clauses:

Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Ennius's do. Virgil Delphini; Horatii do. Caesar do. Terence do. Sallust do. Cicero do. Ovid do. Davidson's Ovid; Clark's Sallust; Mai's do. Cornelius Nepos; Mai's Introduction; Clark's do. Selecta Profanæ; Selecta Vetera; Ciceronis de Officiis; Clark's Ciceroni; Clark's, Erasmus; Philadelphia Latin Grammar; Rudiman's Rudiments; Quadriad Parnassum, &c. &c.

Books for the Greek Clauses:

Moore's Greek Grammar; Alexander's do. Greek Testament; Schreveli Lexicon; Hutchinson's Xenophon; Clark's Homer, &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the French Clauses:

Boyer's Dictionary; Tocquet's do. Perrin's Grammar; Hamelin's do. Perrin's Fables and Exercises; Telemachus, French and English.

New Publications:

Life and Opinions of Col. Hanger, written by himself; Kotzebue's Life; Nocturnal Visit; Maid of the Hamlet; Unfixed Females; Volney's Lectures; Visit for a Week; Tales of the Times; Black-Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Girl of the Mountain; Tales of Wonder, &c.

Novels and Romances, a very extensive assortment.

Stationery Articles.

Super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio and quarto post, foolscap and post writing paper, marble and drawing do. Sheathing paper, hinder's, bandbox and bonnet pasteboards, by 100 lbs gross or doz. wafer by the lb. box or ounce, sealing wax, by the lb. or stick, inkholders of various kinds, quills, quates and slate pencils, ink and inkpowder, blank and playing cards, ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books, mathematical instruments from \$1 to 15 dols. scales and dividers, penknives, silver pencil cases, Indian rubbers, violins and violin strings, instruction for the flute and violin, &c.

Bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, chap books, English and German almanacs, children's books by the groce, doz. or single.

A general assortment of Blank Books, Stamps, and Bills of Lading.

N. B. OK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch.

Country Storekeepers, and those who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on very moderate terms for cash, or a liberal credit to punctual customers.

Oct. 30.

dat raw

TO BE SOLD.

A NEGRO MAN-SLAVE, about 21 years of age, active, capable, and well acquainted with all the duties of a dining-room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

October 28.

22w4

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thick, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils—For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 13 bands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or spot down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollect, thus. O. & he trots well and very easy in a slow traveling gait, and was shot before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 bands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was shot before, but had lost one of his feet.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801.

HUGH SMITH

HAS IMPORTED

In the Eliza from Liverpool, a large and general assortment of

Earthen Ware & Glass,

Which is now opened and offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.

Likewise—a number of

CRATES ASSORTED,

for country merchants.

A variety of table services & crates suitable for private families;

Together with

50 boxes short Pipes.

Oct. 9. : eo 1st

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsey, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

All,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted.

Sept. 29. eo

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS, which completes their assortment for the season—viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres, 5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,

4-4 and 7-8 plains,

7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings,

Kerseys and half thick,

2 trunks muffa, tippers and ermines,

1 box thread, edgings, laces and veils,

3 cases Irish linens,

2 do. sheetings and diapers,

3 trunks printed calicos,

1 case table knives and forks,

White Chapel peculæ,

Fashionable buttons,

Silk shawls,

Cotton and silk hosiery,

17-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,

Threads, tapes and bobbins,

8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 22. d1woe

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Seine Twine, A few bales excellent Sacking,

1 cask Spanish Whiting,

8, 10, 12 and 20d Nails.

My Fall Goods are

received.

JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m²

VALUABLE LOTS,

AND GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premises, on the second Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT situate on the

west side of Fairfax Street and south side of King street, fronting on Fairfax street 82 feet, and on King street 80 feet 6 inches, bounded on the south by an alley. This lot is one of the best situations in the town of Alexandria for business, and has on it a large and convenient store and dwelling house.

One other LOT situate on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, fronting on King street 66 feet, and extending back 117 feet to an alley.

And one other LOT on the west side of Water street, fronting on Water street 82 feet, extending back 93 feet 5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.

Also, The following GROUND RENTS in

viz.

A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half, granted by John Jencks, Olby Windsor, Jos. Jencks and Crawford Jencks, to John Fitzgerald, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on two lots of ground on the east side of King street, between Water and Union streets, which several lots and ground rents, were conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the subscribers.

And one other Rent of twenty one pounds, current money of Virginia, granted by Benjamin Langston to the said John Fitzgerald, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, which several lots and ground rents, were conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the subscribers.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash, and notes, well endorsed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, will be taken for the residue.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir.

Sept. 3. raw 4w, dds

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsey, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

All,

Crates Earthen Ware,

well assorted.

Sept. 29. eo

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of sacking.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Sept. 17. eo

The Subscriber has left on

Hand,

A few cases of fine Men and

Womens' Hats,

Three trunks of Umbrellas,

Three boxes of Glass for the table, &c.

A trunk of Gloves,

And a small quantity of Hosiery,

Which he will sell by the package only

at a low advance.

JAMES WORKMAN.

Royal street, Oct. 26. d2teot

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,

where he has opened a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of